

## REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the final Office Action mailed on December 29, 2010. Claims 1-20 are pending in the application with Claims 1, 7, 12, and 17 being in independent form. Claims 1, 7, 12, and 17 have been amended. In view of the amendments above and the remarks to follow, reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested. No new matter has been added.

Claims 1, 7-9, 12, 17, and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Application No. 2003/0134650 to Sundar et al. in view of U.S. Application No. 2003/0065817 to Benchetritet, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,711,147 to Barnes et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1, as presented herein, recites, *inter alia*, as follows:

“wherein the mobile terminal has (i) an invariable address in WWAN and (ii) a different WLAN address with each entry into a different WLAN.” (Emphasis added.)

At the top of page 4 of the present final Office Action, the Examiner admitted that Sundar does not disclose and/or suggest “establishing [a] mapping relationship between WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal.” The Examiner relied on Benchetritet to cure such deficiencies.

However, according to page 4 of the present final Office Action, Benchetritet “does not particularly refer to wherein the mobility support in [sic] module determines whether to switch between the WWAN and WLAN based on user location by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques.” The Examiner relied on Barnes to cure such deficiencies of Sundar and Benchetritet.

Barnes is directed to a network, system and method for merging a packet service such as GPRS with a mobile IP. The GPRS network includes a first base station for providing wireless access to a mobile node, a GPRS support node (GSN) connected to the base station, and a security gateway for connecting the GPRS network to a second network that may use mobile IP. The GSN is capable of creating an IP tunnel connecting it to the second network through the security gateway. The GSN is also capable of handling mobile IP specific messaging and converting the wireless access to mobile IP specific messaging. (Abstract)

In contrast, at page 2, paragraph [0028] of Applicants' published application (2007/0087748), it is stated, in pertinent part, that:

"GPRS network can cover not only the WLAN area, but also almost all areas beyond the WLAN, so, from the perspective of application layer, MT 207 has an invariable address IPgprs in GPRS while its WLAN address IPwlan will change with its entry to different WLANs. FIG. 3 displays the mapping relationship between two interfaces of the MT and their corresponding addresses." (Emphasis added.)

Therefore, when the mobile terminal enters different WLANs, it is assigned a different WLAN address for each different WLAN entry, while the WWAN address remains invariable. Further support can be found at least from FIG. 3, reproduced below, which illustrates the assignment of a different WLAN address for the mobile terminal entering a WLAN, while the WWAN address (e.g., GPRS) remains the same or invariable.

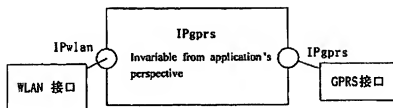


Fig. 3

Thus, the applied combination of Sundar, Benchetritet, and Barnes, taken alone or in any proper combination, fails to teach and/or suggest at least the features added to independent Claim 1.

Independent Claims 7, 12, and 17 include the same or similar limitations to those of Claim 1, and are allowable over the prior art of record for at least the same reasons presented above for the patentability of independent Claim 1.

Claims 8, 9, and 18 respectively depend from Claims 7 and 17, and inherit all of the respective features of Claims 7 and 17. Thus, Claims 8, 9, and 18 are patentable for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to each independent claim, from which they depend, with each dependent claim containing further distinguishing patentable features. Withdrawal of the rejections of dependent claims 8, 9, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) and early allowance are respectfully requested.

Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundar et al. in view of Benchetritet, in view of Barnes et al., and further in view of U.S. Application No. 2005/0053034 to Chiueh. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Dependent Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19, and 20, are allowable over the prior art of record for at least the same reasons presented above for the patentability of independent Claims 1, 7, 12, and 17. Chiueh does not address the deficiencies of Sundar, Benchetritet and Barnes with respect to independent Claims 1, 7, 12, and 17. Additionally, each dependent claim contains further distinguishing patentable features. Accordingly, the withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) with respect to dependent Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19, and 20 and allowance thereof are respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all the claims pending in this patent application are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance of all the claims are respectfully solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner contact the applicants' attorney, so that a mutually convenient date and time for a telephonic interview may be scheduled for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

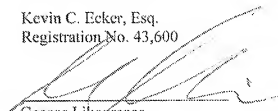
In the event there are any errors with respect to the fees for this response or any other papers related to this response, the Director is hereby given permission to charge any shortages and credit any overcharges of any fees required for this submission to Deposit Account No. 14-1270.

Respectfully submitted,

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